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MACAULAY'S LETTER TO RANDALL.

We publish below an extract from Macaulay's first letter to Mr. Randall. It is dated Holly Lodge, Kensington, London, May 24th 1857, and reads as follows:

I have long been convinced that institutions purely democratic must, sooner or later, destroy liberty or civilization, or both. In Europe, where the population is dense, the effect of such institutions would be almost instantaneous. What happened lately in France is an example. In 1848 a pure democracy was established there. During a short time there was reason to expect a general spoliation, a national bankruptcy, a new partition of the soil, a maximum of prices, a ruinous load of taxation laid on the rich for the purpose of supporting the poor in idleness. Such a system would, in twenty years, have made France as poor and barbarous as the France of the Carlovingians. Happily the danger was averted; and now there is a despotism, a silent tribune, an enslaved press. Liberty is gone, but civilization has been saved. I have not the smallest doubt, if we had a purely Democratic government here, the effect would be the same. Either the poor would plunder the rich, and civilization would perish, or order and prosperity would be saved by a strong military government, and liberty would perish. You may think that your country enjoys an exemption from these evils. I will frankly own to you that I am of a very different opinion. Your fate I believe to be certain, though it is deferred by a physical cause. As long as you have a boundless extent of fertile and unoccupied land, your laboring population will be far more at ease than the laboring population of the Old World, and, while that is the case, the Jefferson politics may continue to exist without causing any fatal calamity. But the time will come when New England will be as thickly peopled as old England. Wages will be as low, and will fluctuate as much with you as with us. You will have your Manchesters and Birminghams, and in those Manchesters and Birminghams, hundreds of thousands of artisans will assuredly be sometimes out of work. Then your institutions will be fairly brought to the test. Distress everywhere makes the laborer mutinous and discontented, and inclines him to listen with eagerness to agitators who tell him that it is a monstrous iniquity that one man should have a million while another cannot get a full meal. In bad years there is plenty of grumbling here, and sometimes a little rioting. But it matters little. For here the sufferers are not the rulers. The supreme power is in the hands of a class, numerous indeed, but select; of an educated class; of a class which is, and knows itself to be, deeply interested in the security of property and the maintenance of order. Accordingly, the malcontents are firmly yet gently restrained. The bad time is got over without robbing the wealthy to relieve the indigent. The springs of national prosperity soon begin to flow again: work is plentiful, wages rise, and all is tranquility and cheerfulness. I have seen England pass three or four times through such critical seasons as I have described. Through such seasons the United States will have to pass in the next century, if not of this. How will you pass through them? I heartily wish you a good deliverance. But my reason and my wishes are at war, and I cannot help foreboding the worst. It is quite plain that your government will never be able to restrain a distressed and discontented majority. For with you the majority is the government, and has the rich, who are always a minority, absolutely at its mercy. The day will come when in the State of New York a multitude of people, none of whom has had more than half a breakfast, or expects to have more than half a dinner, will choose a Legislature. Is it possible to doubt what sort of a Legislature will be chosen? On one side is a statesman preaching patience, respect for vested rights, strict observance of public faith. On the other is a demagogue ranting about the tyranny of capitalists and usurers, and asking why anbody should be permitted to drink Champagne and to ride in a carriage while thousands of honest folks are in want of necessaries. Which of the two candidates is likely to be preferred by the working man who hears his children cry for more bread? I seriously apprehend that you will, in some such lesson of adversity as I have described, do things which will prevent prosperity from returning; that you will act like people who should in a year of scarcity devour all the seed-corn, and thus make the next a year not of scarcity, but of absolute famine. There will be, I fear, spoliation. The spoliation will increase the distress. The distress will produce fresh spoliation. There is nothing to stop you. Your Constitution is all sail and no anchor. As I said before, when a society has entered on this downward progress, either civilization or liberty must perish. Either some Cæsar or Napoleon will seize the reins of government with a strong hand, or your republic will be as fearfully plundered and laid waste by barbarians in the twentieth century as the Roman Empire was in the fifth, with this difference, that the Huns and Vandals who ravaged the Roman Empire came from without, while your Huns and Vandals will have been engendered within your own country by your own institutions.

A DOOMED CITY.

Suddenly from one of the Russian batteries a flash was seen in the centre of a globe of grayish white smoke, and a shell sped screaming over Rustchuck to explode on the slope of the hill crowned by Fort Hanamdji. It was the signal for the bombardment. Immediately after, it seemed as if every Russian gun was fired simultaneously, for the earth fairly trembled with the roar of the artillery and the shells flew over the doomed city with an awful and indescribable sound.

Although the Roumanian shore above, below and in front of Giurgevo was entirely obscured by the smoke from the Russian guns, the Turkish batteries promptly opened an answering fire, and soon nothing could be seen on the rider banks but dense volumes of smoke, through which, almost every two seconds, flashes would dart like lightning through storm clouds. Boom, boom, went the Turkish guns, with an uninterrupted regularity, though the Russian shells were falling in and around the works with a fatal precision.

This extraordinary artillery duel was maintained at a range of not more than 3,000 yards. The guns on both sides being heavy pieces, the fire was direct and the trajectory of the missiles very flat. Consequently every object hit in Rustchuck was rent and torn by penetration or demolished by the explosion that followed. The effects of the Turkish fire could only be observed at intervals, when the smoke would clear a little; but it is evident that considerable damage was inflicted on the Russian batteries.

The terribly effective character of the Russian fire can scarcely be described. The gunners seem to have directed every shot at Ruschuik without regard to the buildings liable to be injured. Shell after shell came crashing through the roofs of the houses and burying themselves in the floors, where they exploded, demolishing the walls. The mosques seemed to be selected as particular targets at times, for two, three, and often more shells would fall on and around them, tearing pinnacle and dome with fearful effect.

Not even the hospitals were spared by this awful rain of shells. Several of these buildings, happened to be quite exposed, and, although surmounted by flags indicating their character, they were involved in the storm and their inmates in many cases were killed in their beds. This has caused the utmost indignation among the Turks, and the authorities have requested the foreign consuls to testify to the occurrence, so that the porte may make a formal protest against what it deems to be uncivilized warfare.

Although the flags of England and other European powers were displayed over their respective consulates, the Russian fire did not spare these buildings. The guns were aimed at Rustchuk and everything animate and inanimate within its limits. Shells have no neutrality and do not discriminate between consulates, mosques and hospitals.

The unfortunate inhabitants of Rustchuk suffered terribly during the bombardment. Hid away in deep recesses, or sheltered behind thick walls, the Russian shells found and destroyed them. As they darted through the streets toward places of greater security their bodies were scattered in fragments by the explosion of these terrible missiles. Women flying from their burning or ruined homes were killed as they ran. Little children, clasped in the arms of their terrified parents, were struck dead by the fatal fragments. The scene was one of unqualified horror throughout.

Such of the people as could muster up courage to fly from their nooks of shelter have hurried away to the interior. The ruin of the town in almost complete, the fortifications are practically intact and not much damaged.

Love is a big thing; it harmonizes and civilizes the most rugged natures. Especially is it a big thing for convicts, at least in Illinois.—The other day a convict where, on his way to the penitentiary, was kissed by his sweetheart, and with her lips she passed into his mouth the key with which he subsequently unlocked his handcuffs and gained his liberty.

We always did admire those long kisses. If they had not been in fashion in Illinois, that girl never could have passed that key to her lover.—*Ex.*

PAYING WITH INTEREST.

It seemed but yesterday, but was precisely ten years ago, the twentieth of last March that I threw down my pen in my down town office, drew on my overcoat, puckered my mouth into shape for a good long whistle, and started for home.

While passing a fruit stand, I thought of my two little ones, and the pleasure a nice plump orange would afford them. So I occupied a minute in pricing the golden fruit and paying therefor, and was just in the act of placing the wallet in my pocket, when a shrill voice at my right called out:

'Say, mister, lend us a dime, can't yer?' I glanced down and beheld a chap of perhaps twelve years, ragged and not clean, his matted hair covered with the remnant of last year's straw hat. His swarthy cheeks stood out with fatness, while his keen black eyes fairly shone with the mirth his quivering lips could scarce conceal.

I do not know why it was, but I looked upon the request of the little ragamuffin at the precise moment as perfectly just and proper. So I opened my purse without a word, withdrew the coveted dime and handed it to the lad, now by far the more astonished of the two, who shuffled uneasily from one foot to the other, looking first at the script and then at me, and finally blurted out:

'See here, boss I ain't got no s'curity for this 'ere!'

'Never mind the s'curity,' I replied, 'I'll give you that. Good night, my brave fellow, and good luck to you always.'

I had only granted the request of a mischievous vagrant by handing him a simple ten cent piece. But what a change? His every movement seemed altered, and as I disappeared his voice sounded after me saying, 'Remember, boss, this 'ere dime is only borrowed, you know. It's lended money, that's what it be, and she'll be paid back with a roarin' int'rest 'for you know it. Much obleged, sir; my name's Ben. Please don't forget the name, sir, su' it'll be all right.

The remaining three squares were soon traversed, and quickly lifting the latch of the gate fronting my little cottage, I entered and in turning to fasten it I caught sight of a little figure just dodging up the alley, and which I remembered to have noticed following me. I had no difficulty in recognizing my youthful debtor, who had thus embraced the opportunity of finding out just where I lived, for the purpose, probably of being enabled to put his finger on me at any moment, night or day.

About a month after the incident narrated in the foregoing, I was ill with the typhus fever and confined to my bed for weeks. Being fortunate enough to have many friends, we let the children put up wherever fancy dictated but always being appraised of their whereabouts, however. I remember the night well. O, so well! when rising on my pillow in bed, I asked hurriedly, 'Mary, where are the children staying now?'

'At the Alton House, my dear,' replied my wife, as she tenderly arranged the pillow and dropped the blind. 'Mrs Alton seemed so anxious for them to come up and play with her young folks a few days.'

'But it is such a large hotel, Mary, Mrs. Alton—well, I suppose it is all right; but if anything should happen to them under any other roof than our own, I think my life would be embittered forever.'

The evening passed, night came; the clock struck twelve, and almost as an echo, a fire-bell rang out shrilly on the night air. Now the clatter of horses' feet and the rattling engine, vomiting fire and smoke; then the hook and ladder wagon—another engine coming in an opposite direction—hurry, bustle, the tramping of quick footsteps on the pavement, and the din of excited voices.

My wife stood in the doorway, and I heard her ask where the fire was. In a moment she entered the room, her face white, and her hands clasped.

'Oh, John, John, it's the Alton House that's on fire! Our children—O God!'

The shock completely paralyzed me for a moment; but strength quickly returned—giant strength. I sprang from the bed and into my clothes in a twinkling, and grasping my wife by the arm, drew her of the open door, down on the pavement, and down the street almost on a run. Under the tremendous excitement I felt no weakness, I thought only of the safety of our two darling ones. One, two, three squares, and we could see the fire. Yes, the Alton House was burning. Long tongues of fire leaped far out of the first and second story windows and dense volumes of smoke poured out in huge columns from the windows above.

Almost the first one we saw, en mingling with the crowd, was our son Harry; but the joy of seeing him in safety was instantly lost in the fact that his sister might be in danger. Was she? Had she reached the pavement with him? He could not tell, and burst into a flood of tears. At that moment a cry of horror went up from the crowd. We looked up, and there leaning over the sill of a third story window, her flaxen curls singed with the heat, and her little arms held out beseechingly, was Lotty—our own darling Lotty!

Imagine, dear reader, the sensations of myself, wife and child. My wife, indeed, fainted dead away and had to be carried from out the crowd. But the fire-men—noble men—were hard at work. Already a ladder had been placed in position and a bold fellow sprang lightly up the rounds. A column of fire and smoke rolled out and drove him back. A groan of agony went up from the crowd. I then sprang forward intending to make a trial myself, but was held back by a far stronger arm. At this moment a voice cried out at my elbow:

'Whoop! she isn't no goner yet! That was bread thrown on the water by the old boss, and now it's comin' back!'

I knew the voice in a moment. I knew those clothes. It was Ben! noble Ben! And as he stood with a bandage soaked in water over his mouth, with one foot on the first round of the ladder, and his chest drawing in a long inspiration for the start, I certainly thought I had never seen a nobler spectacle. A hush fell upon the crowd and a prayer went up. Suddenly, Ben with the quickness of a cat, flew up the ladder, reached the top in safety. A tremendous cheer broke from the crowd. But listen! A dull heavy thud! The walls are falling! Horrors! It crumbles beneath the ladder itself! The smoke clears away for an instant. O joy! He has the child in his arms and is wrapping his coat about her neck and shoulders. He can never come down the ladder as he went up! He knows it—see! He motions to the crowd below. They understand him, and stand ready to catch what he is about to drop. One, two, three swings, and she leaves his hands, vanishes for a moment in the cloud of smoke, and alights safely in the hands upstretched to save her. I knew she was safe now, and I thought only of him. Would he jump? No! He clasps his hands above and his knees below, on the side of the ladder, slides down unharmed to the ground amid the shouts of the multitude.

Ben went home with me that night. He is with me to-day as the head clerk in my establishment, and in a year from this date will be my first and only partner.

A STRANGE STORY.

A fresh breeze of north wind was blowing up Loch Sunard. We went rattling along under a snoring breeze; passed Mingarry Castle and Sthrone McLean, connected with which there is a sad story. McLean was a famous freebooter when McIan was in possession of Mingarry Castle. McIan's wife was fair and vain. McLean was handsome and cunning. He, the enemy of her husband, won her affections. She agreed to admit him to the castle, upon a certain night, to murder her husband, on condition that he would marry her. McLean accordingly entered the castle at night and murdered the old chief. McIan, however, left an only son, and McLean insisted upon the women putting to death the son, who alone seemed to stand in the way of his subjecting the district to his own sway. The woman agreed to this, and, accompanied by McLean, reached the wild precipice to throw her child over into the ocean which foamed below. The mother took the child in her arms. She twice swung it in the air to cast it from her; but not doing so, she was asked by McLean why she delayed.

'The child,' replied the unfortunate woman, 'smiles in my face whenever I attempt it.'

"Turn your face away and look not at its smiles," was the bandit's reply.

The woman did so, and the child was thrown over the rock. She had no sooner accomplished the deed than McLean turned upon her and said:

"Away, horrid woman! You, who could thus murder your husband and child might murder me."—*Memoirs of Dr. Macleod.*

Love those who advise, but not those who praise.

Better a diamond with a flaw than a pebble without.

One ungrateful man does an injury to all who are wretched.

It is safest for man to judge favorably of his fellow creatures.

The tongue is a little thing, but it fills the universe with trouble.

A man's temper is most valuable to himself, and he should keep it.

A cheerful face is nearly as good for an invalid as healthy weather.

He who ceases to enjoy his friend's superiority has ceased to love him.

What is the best government? That which teaches us to govern ourselves.

Cast your nets in the right water, and they may take fish while you are sleeping.

Towers are measured by their shadow, and great men by those who are envious of them.

There are thousands hacking at the branches of an evil to one who is striking at the root.

'In my country,' said Julia Ward Howe in Europe, 'when a woman commences to speak you may hear a pin drop.' It is frequently a rolling-pin, and the next drop is the man under it.

DEATH FROM NOISES.

A literary gentleman once remarked, in a jocose speech, that it would be an improvement upon the human body if we might shut our ears as easily as we can shut our eyes. If a sight displeases us, we have but to drop our eyelids, and we are relieved. But we have no remedy against prosy speeches or the firing of guns, or the shrieks of a whistle, except to remove ourselves from the vicinity of the sound.

The jocose remark received a pathetic illustration in the case of John Leech, the artist, whose sketches made the London Punch the delight of its readers. His nerve were in such a state of tension that he become the tortured victim of organ grinders and railway whistles. He worked up in attic of his house, but even there the din of street-bands annoyed him. His sufferings from noises became so painful that one of the proprietors of the Punch took him into the country to stay a week or more. Leech promised himself much pleasure in being far away from the noise of the organ-grinders, railway whistles, and the firing of guns.

But the morning after his arrival, the host has surprised to find the artist ready to depart. 'I cannot stay any longer here,' he said. 'The noise drives me frantic.'

'What noise?'

'The gardener whetting his scythe. It goes through my ears like a corkscrew.'

Leech died not long after. He may be said, according, to the statement of a friend, 'to have died of the hideous noises, the horrible brass bands, and barrel organs of London, which jarred upon his shattered nerves.

A young girl from the country, being on a visit to a Quaker, was prevailed on to accompany him to the meeting. It happened to be a silent one, none of the brethren being moved to utter a syllable. When the Quaker left the meeting house with his young friend he asked:

'How did you like the meeting?'

To which she pettishly replied:

'Like it! Why, I can see no sense in it—to go and sit for whole hours together without speaking a work. It is enough to kill satan himself!'

'Yes, my dear,' rejoined the Quaker; 'that is just what we want.'

Mullins is entirely bald, with the exception of a single lock, which he combs carefully over the side of his head. A short time ago some young ladies asked him for his photograph, and just for fun he had a picture taken of the top of his head. About a week afterward he went past the photographer's shop, and noticed an immense crowd studying a picture in the window. He looked, and found that that discourteous artist had printed a greatly enlarged picture of his bald head with the black lock running around the edge, and had labeled it: 'Eclipse of the moon; the phenomenon as it appeared at a quarter past eleven.'

Dean Swift was applied to, at a late hour of a stormy night, after he had gone to bed, by a runaway couple to be married. He answered the call from his upper chamber window. He told them as he was undressed, the weather very threatening, and they he presumed were in a hurry, he would marry them as they stood, and after asking them the necessary questions, said:

'Under the window, in stormy weather,
I marry this man and woman together:
Let none but Him who rules the thunder,
Put this man and woman asunder.'

Green apples are like Freemasons—they give one the grip.

The ladies—God bless 'em!—fairly revel in the sweet buy and buy.

Seeing is not always believing. There are many men you see and yet not believe.

Why do untruthful persons lie more in the winter than in the summer. Because the nights are longer.

"The slumber of the pure is sweet," says Talmud. That accounts for sleeping in church, surrounded by the powrest influences.

A editor, in response to a subscriber who grumbled that his morning paper was intolerably damp says: 'That is because there is so much due on it.'

The girl whose lover, named Locke, was exceedingly bashful, lost her patience, and declared to him that Shakespeare had not said as many things as he ought to about Shy Locke.

In the way of definitions, we may say that a dram, generally speaking, is a small quantity taken in large quantities by those who have few grains of sobriety and no scruples of conscience.

A resident fisherman, fishing for trout on another man's land, the other day completely silenced the owner, who remonstrated, with the majestic answer: 'Who wants to catch your trout? I am only trying to drown this worm."

'I always think,' said a reverend guest, 'that a certain quantity of wine does a man no harm after a good dinner.' 'Oh, no, sir,' replied his host—'it is the uncertain quantity that does the mischief.'

Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY..... AUG. 8. 1877.

A TENDENCY TO BE RESISTED.

It is feared that the friends of strong government will be emboldened by the inefficiency of some state administrations during the late strike to demand that the hands of the federal government be farther strengthened, not only by an increase of the regular army, but by such legislation as will enable the government to act without reference to state boundaries or state laws; and this must be resisted.

At least one portion of the United States has shown its capacity for healthful existence under the exercise of State Sovereignty. The absurd jealousies, or apprehensions, or the exigencies of party found pretexts enough to impose military power upon the South and to deride both its capacity for self government and its fitness to be trusted with it. When the occasion did arrive, when the necessities of other sections left the South to its own discretion, it was found there how real were the foundations of the true principles of republicanism.

Sublime in its self reliance, sublime in the strength of its principles, the South stands out grandly and its true proportions when left to itself, as a solid structure from which the scaffolding has been removed which seemed to give its strength, but only added deformity.

She wants no support from a stronger central government. She asks no help to enforce her laws and preserve her peace. All she wants is the undisturbed right to act under her own State laws, and to deal with violators of the peace with the weapons provided by her State legislation.

Nor can it be said that the North is reduced to that state of impotence and imbecility shadowed forth by the inefficiency of the governor of Pennsylvania, the nervous uncertainty of the Governor of Maryland, or the hurried exigencies of the Governor of West Virginia. The shock was too sudden for timid or ill balanced men. But the Governor of New York, the Governor of Indiana and the Governor of New Jersey retained their presence of mind sufficiently to remember that they were the heads of sovreign States, with rights and with powers to protect their trusts. They made no frantic appeal to the general government, but used a constitutional power no one dared to question. The result vindicated their wisdom and their manhood, and the troubles are over in those States at least, without any concession to the clamor for a stronger government.

We are aware of the growth of that sentiment at the North which looks to safety of life and security of property only in centralization; in abdicating all care and responsibility for order to the charge of a central power, and in supinely surrendering all individual manhood and all State independence to one supreme head. It is not a new idea, being as old as the government itself; and it has gained strength with the increase of wealth and with the depravity of principles which makes that wealth insecure to the possessors. Selfish interest asks no more than peace and protection, though obtained at the cost of liberty. But even at the North the action of the governors above cited, and the prompt response of the state forces, proved the existence of a sentiment strong enough to battle for state existence.

The clamor for a strong government comes mainly from the men whose money was imperilled; from the capitalists whose rapacity or whose heartlessness precipitated the strife between capital and labor; from the men leagued in interest with a depraved system of finance which gives increase of wealth to those already rich, and which would take away from the poor the scant remnant of their substance. But these are not the men to heed in times like these. This is not the class by which freedom has been achieved, by which independent governments have been erected. And they will not be heeded, if the manlier voice of the country is heard.

An increase of the standing army may be needed. An increase is not opposed—was not opposed by the Democrats of the last Congress only upon the refusal of the Republicans to liberate the South from its domination—and may be found necessary for frontier defence or Indian warfare. But, if Governors of States will do their duty, or if they have freedom to do their duty, no national army is wanted to do police duty.

Our members of Congress may be called upon to vote for this increase. If they do, they must be the best judges of the necessity. But if they do so, coupled with any surrender of State Rights, any concession to this demand for increased central power, they will do so at their political peril. They see to-day the South without a federal soldier upon its soil except such as guard the Texan frontier. To day, the South is quiet, peaceable, obedient to law. Throughout her borders, the obligations and the powers of State sovereignty are recognized. Can they not be as happily enforced everywhere else?

A CLOUD WITHDRAWN.

There is no evil without a correspondent good; and while the Northern States have been struggling in all the throes of domestic violence, the South may look upon the strike and its concomitants as a special Providential decree for the display of its inherent virtues. No prayer has more earnestly ascended than the one for relief from military domination, from distrust and from espionage. And that prayer is answered most signally in its first branch, and from its consequences, the second finds its happy response.

The South has for twelve years labored under the sense of insupportable indignity, because, from the very close of the war, she was distrusted and the truth of her plighted word denied. In vain has she protested against a wrong that only found occasion in the hearts of those conscious of inability to keep faith; for the party in control of the government had violated every pledge made after conquest was effected, and abandoned every principle upon which conquest was undertaken. The South, notwithstanding its earnest protestations, its professed ability to take care of itself, to preserve the peace and do justice to all classes, was kept under surveillance, until by patience and perseverance, local control of State governments was obtained by the genuine Southern element, and military control was relaxed. Now, out of the misfortune of the North, has grown the opportunity of the South. From necessity, all the federal troops were transferred to the section so blatant of its loyalty, its obedience to law, its regard to the rights of property and life, and the South is left uncovered; left to itself, to break out into rebellion? Or to go on, peacefully, calmly and with dignity to illustrate its real character.

Where is now the foundation for the clamor against Southern disloyalty, Southern violence, Southern disregard for the rights of property and of life? They are all answered by the calm composure which rests upon this maligned section. Not a sympathetic chord from the great centre of disorder has vibrated through the supposed excitable people of the South; not a ripple has broken the surface of its perfect peacefulness; not an aspiration has been breathed to take advantage of the preoccupation of the section to which the South certainly owes no love, and against which it was supposed to have treasured up so much of revenge.

The South has proved that it is the sheet anchor of self government. Here, deep seated in the hearts and minds of men, is found that consciousness of power to keep down by the force of sound public opinion & its well grounded principles of republicanism all the elements of disorder. The time has gone by when fanatic hate can again stir up crusades against the South under rallying cries so lately potent to inflame. The arts of the demagogue have proved their transparency.

When order is fully restored at the North, then the South will stand before the country vindicated, redeemed, and honored as she deserves to be.

A scarcity of money may be put as the foundation of the strike which still rumbles in departing thunders. This scarcity grows out of that contraction caused by the resumption bill, as one cause. Another, is the concentration of money in the hands of capitalists, bankers and brokers of New York, who let it out only as it suits their speculative purposes. If Wall Street operations were declared by law to be gambling and punished and suppressed as such; if the resumption law was repealed, and greenbacks made receivable for all the dues of the government; then steps towards financial ease will have been made. But not until the unjust restriction upon the bank issues is removed, and States again enjoy the right—not the privilege—of having a circulation of their own, can the country be free from the control of Wall street, from the fluctuations in price from the scarcity of money, from the sufferings of ill apportioned wages, and from the perils of strikes. Give us back our State banks. Give all the States the right to have their own circulation. And, while providing a currency that will be at home available for every practical purpose, its very nature will prevent it being withdrawn from circulation either by domestic hoardings or by the irresistible attraction of northern financial magnetism.

The Wilmington *Star* very gleefully quotes Alexander Stephens' praise of Hayes. Does not the Star remember that Stephens was quite as eulogistic of Grant, pronouncing him one of the grandest intellects of the age, and one of the best of Presidents? Now, Grant is not Hayes, nor Hayes, Grant. But is Stephens, opinion of either worth heeding or quoting? Or that of Toombs either, for that matter.

THE WAR NEWS.

By our "war news column," it will be seen that the Russians have received such reverses at Plevna as make their position exceedingly critical. They have undoubtedly been defeated in a battle of no small dimensions, the results of which may be to break all their lines of communication, cut off the force South of the Balkans from that between the Balkans and the Danube, make insecure their lines of communication across the Danube, and double up their columns on one another in such a way as to make most terrible defeat an imminent probability.

The Russian invasion is undertaken with a temerity and a tempting of fortune only justifiable upon the grounds of most thorough preparation, and most overwhelming force. To reach the first line of Turkish defence, the Russians had to establish their lines of communication through what might be assumed as enemies territory, neutralized it is true, by disaffection to Turkey. But Roumania might at any time find the foot of a friend as heavy as that of a foe, and might have turned its neutrality into active hostility. Reaching the Danube, a bold wide river, of from a mile to three miles wide, the Russians have only been able to cross it by favor of that Roumanian neutrality. Once across the river, a task accomplished with vast difficulty they, plunge into Bulgaria, Turkish in territory, but more actively disaffected than Roumania; and somewhat by favor of this disaffection, the Russians pass the Balkans, regarded as almost impossable, and overrun the plains of Adrianople, bringing the fall of the Ottoman Empire within the range of a near probability.

But in this supreme moment of apparent national dissolution, a sudden change has taken place, and the Turks turn upon the invaders with a vigor and a success which may completely reverse the tide. If they have acted upon a design of permitting the Russians unopposed to pass the Balkans, and then when fairly entrapped, to turn upon them and cut them off from escape or assistance, then the invaders are doomed. The army South of the Balkan will be destroyed; and the turn of that South of the Danube comes next.

The retreat across that river, spanned by insecure temporary bridges, may prove the most frightful passage in history. A pursuing army, bridges under the fire of iron clads, will more than reproduce the horrors of the Berezina.

But we speak on the assumption that the worst has happened or is about to happen to the Russians. We cannot believe that. We cannot admit that the giant power of the North will so soon confess the superiority of a despised enemy; and therefore, though disaster temporarily clouds the Russian sky, disaster cannot be accepted as complete defeat. There will be many a fierce struggle yet before the wings of the Russian eagle are hopelessly clipped.

PETER NEY—MARSHAL NEY.

The effort to establish an identity between Marshal Ney and the remarkable school Master of North Carolina, Peter Ney, serves again to amuse the press, and has been the occasion of some interesting sketches.

Peter Ney was a wonderful man, certainly, and apparently well calculated to excite the admiration, the wonder, and the enthusiasm of his old scholars. But the very qualities that excited that admiration are most fatal to his claim of identity with the Marshal. Napoleon had a remarkable eye in discovering the characteristics of those around him, and in choosing those most fit to carry out the vast purposes of his vaster ambition. But he did not look into the schools or in the learned professions for his Generals. He selected them as his eagle glance marked their conduct on the field. Most of them were unlearned men, some of them almost unlettered, nearly all, of humble rank. Marshal Ney was no exception, being the son of a cooper, and without any advantages whatever of early education. Brilliant as a soldier, he was not without those powers of mental acquisitiveness which, in his intercourse with the great, the learned and the polite, gave him the graces of the courtier and the general accomplishments of the man of the world. But he could never have been a scholar.

The claim made by his friends that Peter Ney was not only well skilled in all the modern languages, but extraordinarily learned in the ancient tongues, may show that he was a very wonderful man, but conclusively proves that he was not Marshal Ney. Who Peter Ney was is another question; but if he assumed to personate the Marshal, it is not the first instance where the attempt has been made with some success to impose upon popular credulity. Personal resemblance, a minute acquaintance with the history of the Marshal, the general credulity of human nature, and the avidity with which men seize upon the mysteries of a romantic career, all gave Peter Ney a hold upon the imaginations of those who were prepared to accept any solution that rescued the "bravest of the brave" from his cruel and undeserved death.

In justice to Peter Ney, it does not appear that, directly, he aimed at imposition. It was only by the mystery with which he surrounded himself, or by the want of effort to correct the self delusion into which his friends and pupils suffered themselves to fall that he took the position, as a living man, of one who long before had undoubtedly filled a bloody grave.

The Asylum for the Colored Insane has been located at Goldsboro by a vote of the Board of Directors. Wilmington and Tarboro were competitors, and three ballots were had, Goldsboro getting it on the third by a majority of one. The Female Academy building is offered to the Board at $10,000, but has not been definitely accepted.

We are glad that the Colored Insane will now be provided for as well and on as good a footing as other classes of citizens.

"A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State," let the State turn to that, which, in some of the northern States, has just proved the truth and wisdom of the North Carolina Bill of Rights. See that the Militia is put on its proper footing.

T. C. Evans has been appointed to a place in the Revenue Department at Greensboro. We are glad that Tom has reached a haven at last where he is freed from the perplexities of newspaper life, and where pay is certain, if not very great. But still we don't like to see Tom turned into a tall legged grasshopper.

"Standing armies, in time of peace are dangerous to liberty." So says our bill of rights. No increase of the standing army of the United States should be granted because the Governor of Pennsylvania lost his head. The Governor of New York kept his balance, used his militia, and preserved the peace.

The strike good naturedly lingers long enough to give Gov. Hartranft a chance to show his soldiership. He is a capital general when the fighting is all over. Pope's Headquarters used to be in the saddle, Hartranfts' are in a box car.

The Wilmington *Star* tells of the trial trip of a Steamer (?) the wheels of which are propelled by springs instead of steam. The inventor is a Wilmingtonian. Shall we call her a "springer" or a "steamer?"

WAR NEWS

LONDON, August 2.—The Turks 50,000 strong occupied a series of positions at Plevna which is naturally and artificially fortified at every point. The attacking force of Russians consisted of the 9th army corps under Gen. Krudener, the 30th division and the 30th brigade of the 2d division under Prince Schackosky, with 3 brigades of cavalry and 160 guns. The battle commenced at 9 o'clock Monday. The Russians carried their lines of defence and towards the close of the day got a foothold in Plevna but finally lost it, all the Turks at sundown commencing a continuous forward movement prolonged by the Bashi-Bazouks who murdered the wounded. The Russians have asked permission to bury their dead.

LONDON, August 2.—The *News'* Vienna dispatch says it is now certain the Roumania regular army of 50,000 is about to cross the Danube partly at Giria, below Widdin, and partly opposite Rahova. The bridge building material has already been floated to both places.

LONDON, August 2.—A *Times'* Rome dispatch asserts perfect accord between Italy and Germany. A correspondent says: "Though I cannot undertake to say that a direct alliance has been concluded, an understanding has been arrived at, by which Italy will follow Germany in the Eastern question."

LONDON, August 2.—A Reuter dispatch from Constantinople on Wednesday evening says: Mr. Layard, the British Representative here, has advice confirming the Turkish victories at Plevna. The Russian right wing, numbering 40,000, was all engaged. Mr. Layard also has news of an important Turkish success near Eski Saghra. The Russians lost several guns, and the Turks occupied Eski Saghra. The Porte has the following official dispatch: "The Russians on Tuesday attacked Rouef Pasha at Eski Saghra. After seven hours' fighting Rouef Pasha retreated upon Karabunar, but Suleiman Pasha coming up repulsed the enemy and reoccupied Eski Saghra, captured several guns and inflicted considerable loss on the Russians."

A Berlin dispatch to the *Times* states that two Turkish Monitors have been captured at Nikopolis, nearly ready for service.

LONDON, August 3.—The *Daily Telegraph* has a special dispatch purporting to give an account of another defeat of the Russians before Plevna on Wednesday.

LONDON, August 3.—The *News* in its detailed narrative of the battle of Plevna gives the Russian forces as 32,000 infantry, 100 field guns and 3 brigades of cavalry, and says this defeat makes the Russian hold in Bulgaria extremely precarious and must compel the withdrawal of troops from some other point where they are nearly as badly needed to beat the Turks as at Plevna. Beaten they must be and that speedily if the Russian army is not forthwith to retire ingloriously into the principalities.

The *News* Bucharest correspondent telegraphing on Thursday says troops recently engaged at Plevna have retired behind Osma river. The sixteenth division of the 4th corps is Simitza, and will probably reinforce them. All the scattered Russian troops now in principalities have been summoned into Bulgaria. I understand the Turks are not advancing eastward from their Plevna position but are pressing in strong force from Plevna northward towards Lovca.

Berlin papers consider that this battle puts an end to all hope of terminating the war this year, and lessens the chance of intervention by Austria or England.

ERZEROUM, Aug 3—The Russian centre, which has been reinforced by fourteen battallions of infantry and three field batteries, has resumed the offensive. There has been continuous fighting on the advanced lines before Kars. Gen. Tergukassoff has also been reinforced by five battalions of infantry and one battery and a regiment of dragoons. The Russian right is resting on Penek.

LONDON, August 4.—The *Times'* Bucharest correspondent, reviewing the situation, thinks the panic in Roumania groundless. The Plevna defeat will certainly be retrieved.

Discussing the Russian chance of holding the positions in the Balkans if obliged to retire to them, the *Times'* correspondent, who recently passed through the Schipka pass, telegraphs that it is strongly occupied and fortified; there are already within it many trains of provisions and forage. Prince Mirisky and Gen. Gourke might hold out for a fortnight on full rations or longer on short rations.

PORTLAND, OREGON, August 2.—The Grand Jury has indicted Stiles for perjury. Stiles was the swift witness against Senator Grover before the Senate investigating committee.

A FATAL ACCIDENT IN BLADEN.—At Clarkton, Bladen county, August 1st, a fatal accident occurred at the Clarkton steam saw and planing mills. It seems that John Burnett, colored, hailing from Abbottsburg, while trying to fit a belt in the pump shaft, was accidentally caught in the belt and wound around the shaft, breaking both arms and legs and otherwise bruising him, causing instant death. Deceased was formerly a resident of this place, having come here from Hillsboro, where he was raised. He was between 35 and 40 years of age, and is represented to have been a very worthy and industrious man, having some years since received a fine piece of land from the Cape Fear Building Company, at Abbottsburg, for services rendered at the risk of his own life in saving property of the company from destruction by fire at that place.—*Wilmington Star*

PITTSBURG, August 3.—An accident at the Lacy Furnace Co's works this morning resulted in the death of two men and the injury of five others. The seven men were engaged in lining a furnace and were working on a scaffold supported by ropes. These took fire from the furnace and the scaffold fell precipitating the men into the furnace. Julius Harding and Michael Cussik were taken out dead; the five others were so badly burned that they are not expected to recover.

DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PERIODICAL PILLS are the surest and safest remedy for ladies in delicate health. 6 m.

E. H. POCUE,

Tobacco Manufacturer,

HILLSBORO, N. C.

OFFERS to the trade the following brands of Tobacco:

ANTELOPE, 11 and 10 inch, 5 and 6 to lb
LEGAL TENDER, 11, 10 and 9 inch, 5, 6 and 8 to lb.
RED BIRD and GEN. BRAGG, 11 inch, 5 to lb.
DIAMOND and COMET, 9 inch, 8 to lb.
OLD RELIABLE and GOLD DOLLAR, 12 inch, 3 to lb.
"OUR FRANK" and LITTLE ELLA, 5 inch, 8 and 10 to lb, in 18 lb caddies
"SUN-CURED" and "POGUE'S BEST," 6 inch, 4 to lb. in 7 lb. caddies.

☞ The best assortment of Medium and Fine Tobacco in the State.

☞ SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

August 1 3m.

VALUABLE

MILLS FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at PRIVATE SALE, at terms made suitable to the purchaser, those

VALUABLE MILLS

Situated on Eno River, five miles East of Hillsboro, formerly known as the Hoblen and Lyon Mills.

No portion of the Mills are in operation except the Corn Mill; but the Wheat Mill, a building 60 by 30, could easily be put in order.

There is a new dam, built of rock and cemented.

On the premises, below the present Mills, there is still better site for a Mill, and one well suited for a Factory.

Attached to the property is a tract of 66 acres of VALUABLE LAND, all heavily timbered with the exception of two or three acres, affording an abundance of excellent timber for a manufacturing business.

For terms, apply to

THOMAS W. HOLDEN,

aug. 8 '77 1mp'd. Hillsboro, N. C.

READ THIS & CONSIDER.

I AM now prepared to do all kinds of HOUSE PAINTING, *Graining, Marbling, Sign Writing, Kalsomining, and Glazing.*

Furniture Painting and Varnishing a Speciality.

Country work done and part of the payment taken in Barter.

All work done in first Class style. Come and see me before going elsewhere, or address

W. B. JONES,

P. O. Box 84. Hillsboro, N. C.

Shop under Mr. Taylor's Tin Shop. July 25

Dr. D. A. Robertson.

Surgeon Dentist.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

WILL spend the fourth week of each month at his office in Hillsboro.

Orders left with Charles M. Parks will be promptly attended to. May 30 1y.

J. M. MURRIE, C. M. HUTCHINGS, J. A. HERNDON.

Murrie, Hutchings & Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Groceries,

SPAPLE DRY GOODS, FERTILIZERS, &c.

R. W. Lawson & Co's. old stand,

MAIN STREET,

DANVILLE, VIRGINIA.

Oct 4 1y.

THE

The North Carolina Home

INSURANCE CO.

OF

RALEIGH, N. C.

Insures Dwellings, Stores, Merchandise AND

All Classes of Insurable Property,

AGAINST

Loss or Damage by Fire, on the most Favorable Terms.

ITS Stockholders are gentlemen interested in building up North Carolina Institutions, and among them are many of the prominent business and financial men of the State.

All Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid.

This Company has, already, during the three years of its existence, paid a large amount of Losses, yet its assets are steadily increasing.

It appeals with confidence to the Insurers of property in North Carolina.

Encourage Home Institutions.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., President.
C. B. ROOT, Vice President.
SEATON GALES, Sec'y.
P. COWPER, Supervisor.

HAMILTON & GRAHAM, Local Agents,

dec. 12 12m. Hillsboro, N. C

Brewster's

COTTON KING

COOK STOVE.

CALL ON

J. C. BREWSTER,

And examine his Stock of

CARPENTER'S TOOLS,

Paints, Oils, Varnish, Glass and Putty, Locks and Hinges, Iron, Nails and Bolts,

Hardware.

HORSE AND MULE SHOES,

Tinware, Crockery, Glassware & Lamps,

CUTLERY OF ALL KINDS, GUNS, PISTOLS.

The above Goods will be sold cheap for CASH. My expenses are less than if on Main St., and consequently I can afford to sell HARDWARE, STOVES, &c. lower than elsewhere.

J. C. BREWSTER.
4 & 6 Hargett St.,
march 28. Raleigh, N. C.

JAMES M. ALEXANDER,

Attorney at Law,

Chapel Hill, N. C.

WILL practice in the Courts of Orange and adjacent Counties.

Special attention given to the Collection of Claims. [May 2 6m

SELECT

Boarding and Day School.

HILLSBORO, N. C.

THE Misses Nash and Miss Kollock will resume the exercises of their School on Friday, the 20th July.

☞ Circulars forwarded on application.

June 20 1m.

Caldwell Institute.

THE next Session of this School will commence on

Monday, 16th of July 1877,

and continue twenty weeks.

For particulars address.

BROWER & BRADSHAW,
Caldwell Institute,
july 4. N. C.

GIVEN AWAY.

4 OZ. FRESH TURNIP SEED of any one variety, to every new subscriber to "N. C. FARMER. Only $1.00 per year.

JAS. H. ENNISS, Pub.

Aug. 1. 2m; Raleigh, N. C.

REMEMBER **BLACKWELLS' DURHAM WAREHOUSE** is the place to SELL your **TOBACCO.**

The Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY.....AUG. 8 1877.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Terms of the RECORDER for 1878.
For 1 year. $1·50.
" 6 months. 75.
Payments always in advance.
Job printing done neatly cheaply and promptly.

See fourth page both for Ads and interesting reading matter.

Personal.

We omitted to mention last week the arrival of the Rev. Dr. Cheshire of Tarboro who is here and will remain probably until October. His health, we learn, is good.

The Rev. Mr. Curtis of St. Matthew's was absent during the last week in attendance upon the Convocation at Pittsboro.

See ad. of E. H. Pogue, with his various and favorite brands of plug. Mr. Pogue is a man of indomitable energy, knows no such word as "fail," and is building up a trade we hope will bring him to fortune. He is one of the really live men of the town, and a dozen more like him would soon make Hillsboro a different place.

See ad. of "Valuable Mill" for sale. This property is situated on Eno River, five miles below Hillsboro, and is one of the best sites on the river for a flouring mill; the present mill, with slight repair and alterations can be made at once available. Below the present mill, there is an excellent site for a factory which could be erected without interference with the mill above, there being a heavy fall of water between the two. Now is the time to put up a good factory with the Clement Attachment.

Mr. John Laws, Register, reports that during the month of July there were registered in his office forty three deeds and mortgages.

A Fine Yield.

Mr. Jesse Hedgpeth in his garden in this place has just dug three pecks of irish potatoes, the product of a single potatoe planted. They are not "small potatoes" either, all of them being full sized for the table, and some of them quite large.

A good supply of fruit was on the market Saturday. The peaches are very beautiful, mostly of improved varieties, and Lindley and other horticulturists may well be proud of their skill. Many orchards about here were more than half killed by the late spring freezes, but others escaped, and there is plenty of fruit of all kinds.

Fine rains in a portion of the county on Friday morning, while another portions were not so much blessed.

The Commissioners of the county met on Monday. At the time of going to press, we are not able to furnish their proceedings. The newly elected Magistrates, or at least many of them, were duly qualified by Geo. Laws, Esq. Clerk of the Superior Court. At a future day, they will meet in a body and consider the various questions of county policy over which they have control.

There was an oversight or omission everywhere, except in Alamance where an election was regularly held, to provide for County Constables, growing we presume, out of the prevalent idea that there was no election this year of any kind. The omission can only be supplied by the Sheriffs of the respective counties who are authorized to deputize officers on the necessary occasions.

The terms of the old Constables expired with the periods for which they were elected.

Sunday School Celebration.

On Thursday, the 23rd inst, the Cedar Grove Sunday School proposes to have a celebration to which all are invited, and in which other Sunday School associations are expected to participate. Every preparation for comfort, for amusement and for instruction will be made, and it is hoped and believed there will be an attendance as large as that of last year, if not greater. This probably will be the case, as the last was eminently pleasant and successful.

Owing to the large numbers expected, there will be *no Free Dinner*; but dinner will be provided at a charge of 25 cents.

Every effect must have a cause; so Boils, Pimples, etc; are the result of poor blood. Purify the blood by using Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture and banish such eruptions as those named.

The closing Exercises of the Normal School at Chapel Hill will take place on Thursday the 9th. They will be interesting, and will be largely attended.

The Raleigh *News* says: The Supreme Court yesterday affirmed the judgment of $2.000 recovered against the city of Raleigh by the administrator of Sanders who died in the guard house. Judge Reade in delivering the opinion of the court compares the city guard house to the famous Black Hole of Calcutta.

A fire at Murfreesboro, N. C; on the 6. destroying the main building of the Wesleyan Female College. Loss $75,000; insurance $30,000. No lives lost.

METHODIST DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

The Durham Tobacco *Plant* contains a full report of the proceedings of this body which closed its session on the 28th inst and we make an abstract of the same.

The Conference met in the Methodist Church at Durham on Wednesday morning, the 25th, and the Presiding Elder, the Rev. L. D. Hendren being absent, the Rev. L. H. Gibbons was elected President *pro tem* and it was opened with prayer by the Rev. T. J. Gattis, Henry T. Jordan Esq; was elected Secretary, and S. S. Webb assistant secretary.

The following delegates answered to their names:

Durham Station; Rev. W. H. Call, P. C. Delegates, D. C. Parish, J. W. Gattis and James Southgate.

Alamance; S. S. Webb, Delegate.

Chapel Hill and Haw River; Rev. S. Pool, L. P.

Pittsboro; Rev. W. H. Moore, P. C. Delegate, L. Clegg.

Yanceyville, L. H. Gibbons, P. C. Delegate, C. G. Lee.

Leasburg; Rev. T. J. Gattis, P. C. Person; Delegate, H. T. Jordan.

Orange; Rev. J. B. Martin, P. C. Delegate, Henry Gray, L. P.

Subsequently, the Revs. H. H. Gibbons, J. J. Renn, and J. H. Wheeler, and A. J. Roberts and W. H. Jordan of Orange Circuit, and John S. Walker of Person Circuit, appeared and took their seats.

The Rev. Leondias Rosser D. D. of Virginia was present and was invited to a seat in the body.

The Committee on preliminaries made report recommending the appointment of a committees on Public Worship, Church Literature, and Missions; which report was adopted and the following were appointed:

On Public Worship; W. H. Call, James Southgate and D. C. Parish.

On Church Literature; J. J. Renn, J. B. Martin, T. J. Gattis, J. C. Pinnix, and S. S. Webb.

On Missions; H. H. Gibbons, W. H. Moore, Luther Clegg, C. G. Lee, and H. T. Jordan.

On the second day, the following additional Delegates appeared: W. J. Womble, Pittsboro Circuit, W. W. Guess Orange, J. O. Bradsher, Leasburg, Col. J. C. Pinnix, Yanceyville, W. F. Stroud, Chapel Hill and Haw River; and the Rev. T. M. Jones of Greesboro Conference, and Rev. B. B. Culbreth of Washington N. C. were introduced to the Conference.

Reports were made by the Rev. J. B. Martin and the Rev. T. J. Gattis on the spiritual condition of their respective Circuits on Sunday Schools, Missionary work &c, all of which were highly encouraging.

Mr. James Southgate announced that the address ordered by the last District Conference to be prepared and published on the subject of Infant Baptism was not ready, the Committee appointed having failed to meet.

At the Evening Session, the Rev. J. N Mann, L P from Chapel *Hill* and *Haw* River, A D Brooks from Alamance, and B C Allred from Deep River, took their seats as Delegates. The Rev L. *H* Gibbons P C of Yanceyville made a report. *He* did not think the spiritual condition of the Church as good as it ought to be, but it was as good as the average. Sunday School work was prosperous. During the year he had baptized 11 children.

The Rev W *H* Moore of Pittsboro made a report. *He* reports the spiritual condition of his people as very fine. The Ordinance of baptism was not very generally observed; Sunday Schools were prosperous.

The Rev J *H* Wheeler of *Hillsboro* station reported. The spirituality of his people was very good. The prayer meeting work was good and good derived therefrom.

The Rev W *H* Call of Durham Station reported the spiritual condition of his Church as very fine, and the Sabbath School as most excellent; the attendance upon the administration of the Lord's supper very large. The Ordinance of baptism had been administered to both adults and children. The prayer and class meetings had not been very largely attended

Mr. Culbreth then addressed the Conference in behalf of the Church at Washington, on behalf of which a handsome collection was made.

On the Third day, the reports were resumed.

Rev J F Craven of Deep River reported growing improvement in the condition of the Churches under his charge. The vices of worldly pleasures and intemperance, which had crept into the Church, were becoming subject to control. Much good was being accomplished by prayer and Class meetings.

Mr S S Webb reported for Alamance in the absence of the Rev R F Bumpass. He reported the spiritual condition of the churches as good. The Lord's Supper is usually observed, but the Sunday School was not prosperous.

At the evening session, it was resolved to organize the Conference into a Missionary Society to be called the Hillsboro District Conference Missionary Society, with the following as officers: Rev *H* H Gibbons, President; Henry T Jordan, Secretary; and Rev J N Mann Treasurer.

The Rev *H H* Gibbons of Person Circuit made a report. Owing to his own sickness and circumstances over which he had no control, he had done but little work. No Class meetings had been held, but his people were doing well.

The Rev J J Mann of Chapel *Hill* and *Haw* River, reported that he had under his charge five congregations and six church buildings. The spiritual condition of the people was very good.

Financial reports were made by the pastors of several churches which were adopted as satisfactory.

On the Fourth day, financial reports were resumed.

The Presiding Elder in a short speech to the Conference, stated on authority that of the assessments for Pastors and Presiding Elders, the *Hillsboro* District paid a larger per centage than any other district in the State.

Elections of Delegates to the Annual Conference were then had; J S Carr and S S Webb were appointed tellers. W F Stroud was elected on the first ballot, *H* T Jordan on the second, and S S Webb and J C Pinnix on the third.

Concord was selected as the place for the holding of the next District Conference.

A resolution expressing regret at the neglect of Class-meetings, and pledging the efforts of clergy and laity to the strongest efforts to bring back the church to its old landmarks was argued warmly by W W Guess, Dr Lee, D C Parish, Col Pinnix, Mr Parchall, Prof Mangum, and others, and was unanimously adopted.

After a resolution of thanks to the people of Durham for their hospitality, and also resolutions of thanks to the Presbyterian brethren for the use of their churches, and to C B Green for his kindness in publishing a daily report by the proceedings of the Conference, that body, after the benediction, adjourned *sine die*.

THE CLEMENT ATTACHMENT AGAIN.

In our last we published the letter addressed to us by W. H. Worthington, Esq. Below will be found the very interesting communication from Col. F. E. Whitfield, Sr, the patentee of the Clement process, and the proprietor of one of the Mills worked under the new process—the mill at Corinth, Miss.

It strikes us that Col. Whitfield's letter will convince the most skeptical. He speaks not of theories, but of facts under successful demonstration. He offers evidence to every eye and invites the closest scrutiny of the doubting and of the prejudiced. His work is before the world; is on the market, and commands approval and defies competition.

Having shown what proves to be practicable and profitable, it seems surprising that any section of the South should farther doubt and halt. It would seem to be doubting the evidence of ones senses to withhold faith from an invention which must do more to enrich the South than ever the Whitney gin did the whole United States. The latter gave the United States the command of the cotton markets of the world, but the profits all accrued to the Northern States. The Clement Attachment gives the South the control of the manufacture as well as of the production of cotton.

There seems to be a distrust of the Clement Attachment, because the principle is not a new one. It is not a new one, and has been in use a number of years on a limited scale. But it is only in the form of a germ of the idea. The Clement Attachment is the development of that germ. There is almost the same difference between this germ and its development as between the first application of steam in a jet from a spout upon the naked wheels of a mill and the modern engine compact, portable, but almost omnipotent.

Whatever this immediate section may do we are unable to say. Our people are hard to move; are somewhat hard to convince; are somewhat tenacious of opinion. But they may find other communities more credulous, so to speak, and we venture to say that these will be willing to take no steps backward.

A company is organized at Newbern to work under the new system, and before the close of the next cotton season will have proved its value or its failure. Of the latter we have no fears, and therefore hope that our immediate readers will be in no haste to condemn.

It will be seen that the letter which follows is from a native of North Carolina. That is sufficient guarantee for its trustworthiness; and the affection which still so warmly burns for the land of his birth will secure him respectful hearing and consideration:

CORINTH, Miss July 24th 1877.

J. D. CAMERON, Esq.
Editor Hillsboro Recorder

DEAR SIR.

Your letter of the 16th inst to the Editor of the Patron of Husbandry, asking some explanation relative to the Clement Attachment, has been forwarded to me, and although it seems Worthington has responded, yet I hope you will pardon a native of the Old North State who, although having removed to the West a half century since, still feels a deep interest in her welfare and prosperity, for troubling you with a few lines on the same subject.

In seeking information on the subject, I fear you either advised with middle men or persons interested in, and prejudiced in favor of the old process. Both of them as a class," are bitter opponents to the new process—the former from interest—and the latter from prejudice—the latter can be convinced when he sees the machinery in operation; the former wont go to see it. 'Tis true, the Clement Attachment is an attachment to the common factory card; I made it, and gave it its name—L. T. Clements of Tenn. had just before his death, which occurred about 1870, obtained a patent for the combination of the principles of the gin and card to convert seed cotton, as it comes from the field, by one operation, directly into slivers or continuous rolls. Before its perfection, he was unfortunately killed. His machinery was too cumbersome. I took it in hand and made a small machine, 18 inches square by 56 inches long, which I called the Clement Attachment, and substituted it for the *Lickerin* on the common factory card. I also put a stop motion to the card cylinder, and added a small drawing and can motion at the Doffer end of the card; this, with a feed table, which stands in a room above the card, is all the change necessary to be made in and about the card, to cause it to convert seed cotton into the best of slivers, and do it five times faster than before the change, using the same hand or motive power. This by using seed cotton, saves the ginning, bagging and ties, and the baling on the plantation; the willowing, lapping, double lapping, and breakers,—if the latter is used—in the factory, and as above stated, 4-5 of the carding. We also dispense with the Railway, Railway drawing head; also all stubbers, twisters, &c together with all the buildings, motive power and operatives necessary to hold, drive, and attend all the above named unnecessary and discarded machinery. We save the waste by these discarded machines, and make a better and stronger thread than can be made of baled cotton. The gin, press, compress, and re-compress, are only intended and used to render cotton transportable, for long distances; the Opener, Willower, Lapper, Double Lapper, Breakers and cards are only intended and used to remedy the injury done by the four first named machines. The Clement Attachment takes the cotton from the seed, and not permitting it to fly or leave the machinery, delivers the filaments, (cleaned of impurities), parralel, or lengthwise to the card, and as carding is best the straightening, of the cotton filaments, it is not necessary. If the card should go five times as much as it did before the change, or 200 lbs instead of 40 lbs per day. Only 4 machines are necessary by the new process to convert seed cotton into the best of yarns; by the old process 12 machines are commonly used in the South; the North uses about 16 machines, and England 18 or 20 machines. This includes the gin and press &c. It is unnecessary for me here to say anything about the advantages of the South over the North for manufacturing our great staple. They are self evident; nor about the large fortunes made by middle men over cotton bales *in transitu* from the field to the factory. This is well known, nor about the poverty of the producer of cotton; for this is both seen an felt throughout the entire cotton belt.

I send you small samples of yarn both from my mill at this place and Andersonville S. C.

And remain Respectfully
Your Ob't Serv't.
F. E. WHITFIELD SR.

A Result of Obstructed Digestion.

Among the hurtful consequences of obstructed digestion, is the improvement of the blood, and since a deteriative condition of the vital fluid not only produces dangerous organic weakness, but, according to the best medical authorities, sometimes causes asphyxia, it is apparent that to improve the quality of the blood by promoting digestion and assimilation, is a wise precaution. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is precisely the remedy for this purpose, since it stimulates the gastric juices, conquers those billious and evacuative irregularities which interfere with the digestive process, promotes assimilation of the food by the blood, and purifies as well as enriches it. The signs of improvement in health in consequence of using the Bitters are speedily apparent in an accession of vigor, a gain in bodily substance, and a regular and active performance of every physical function.

MURDER WILL OUT.

A few years ago "August Flower" was discover to be a certain cure for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, a few thin Dyspeptics made known to their friends how easily and quickly they had been cured by its use. The great merits of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER became heralded through the country by one sufferer to another, until, without advertising, its sale has become immense. Druggists in EVERY TOWN in the United States are selling it. No persons suffering with Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Costive ness, palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, low spirits, etc; can take three doses without relief. Go to your Druggist Dr. O. Hooker, and get a bottle for 75 cents and try it. Sample bottles 10 cents.

Also for sale by Stephen A. White, Mebaneville.

CINCINNATI, August 3.—Pestering's Cigar box factory, corner of 8th street and Broadway has been destroyed by fire. Twenty-two girls were working in the upper stories; four of them perished in the flames.

LATER.—It is feared that eight or ten persons perished in Pestering's cigar box factory; four bodies have been recovered but are disfigured beyond identification.

Mrs. Mattie Taylor,

MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,
At the house formerly occupied by J. R. Gattis.

IS now receiving her
SPRING SUPPLY OF
MILLENERY
Fancy Goods and Notions,
TERMS CASH, at the lowest possible rates.

She is receiving weekly the latest novelties in Millenery &c., from the best houses, and guarantees that her work and her GOODS will come up to the highest recognized standards of taste.

Be sure to call on her before making orders elsewhere. April 4 tf.

BROWN & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Farmer's Hall, Hillsboro, N. C.

April 18 1877.

THE GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE.
STOCK MUST BE REDUCED.
Prices Reduced so as to work off Stock,

Black Silks at 60, 75, 85, 90c, $1,25, $1,30, $1,50, $1,75, $2, $2,25, $2,50, $2,75 and $3, per yard;
Wide Black Lining Silk at 35c. per yard worth 75c;
Gray and Black Striped Silks at 75c worth $1 per yard;
Black and Blue and Brown and Black Striped Silks at 75c. per yard worth $1;
Brown and Black Striped Silk at 90c. per yard worth $1,25;
Black and White Plaid Silks at 75c. worth $1 per yard;
Black and White and Black and Gray Striped Silks at 75 and 90c. per yard worth $1 and 1,25
Gray and Black Plaid Silks at 90c; and $1 worth 1,25 and 1,50;
Colored Figured and Striped Grenadines at 5, 6¼, 8¼ and 10c. per yard worth more than double the money;
Black Striped Grenadines at 12½ and 15c. per yard worth 25 and 35c,
Black Iron Grenadines at 20c worth 35c, and 25 worth 40c., at 35c. worth 50c, per yard;
Handsome Lawns at 10, 12½, 20, and 25c;
Jaconets at 15c. per yard for very handsome styles;
Calicoes at 5, 6¼ and 8¼c. per yard—all less than than the wholesale price;
Knickerbocker Printed Cambrics at 11c. per yard—cost 14c. by the case;
Domestic Ginghams at 8½, 10 and 12½c. per yard worth 12½, 15 and 18¾c. per yard,
Wash Poplins, at 6¼c, Plaid Poplins at 8¼c.,
Striped Delaines at 12½c. and a general reduction in all kinds of FANCY DRESS GOODS for ladies and children;
Double-Width Black Alpacas at 33,50, 35, 40, 45 50c, and up to $1,25 per yard;
Chinese Grass Cloth at 6¼ and 10c. per yard worth 15 and 18¾c. per yard;
Australian Crepe at 40, 45, 50 and 75c. per yard, worth 25c. per yard more; this is the cheapest mourning goods manufactured;
Bargains in Cashmeres, Tamises, Bombazines, Delaines, and other Dress Goods suitable for mourning;
Lace Striped Victoria Lawn at 12½c. worth 20c. per yard;
Check Muslins at 18 and 25c. per yard worth 30 and 40c;
Real French Pique at 25c. per yard reduced from 50c;
Genuine Turkey Red Table Damask (or Wine Cloth) at 75c. per yard worth $1; extra qualities at $1 and 1,25 worth 1,25 and 1,75;
Linen Damask for Table Cloth at 37½, 50, 75c. $1, and up to $2 per yard; also, Linen Damask Table Cloths from two to five yards long;
Linen Damask Napkins at 50, 75, $1, 1,25, 1,50 and up to $5 per dozen; particular attention is called to the extra size at $3,50 worth 5 per dozen;
Linen Damask Towels from $2,50 to $10 per dozen;
Linen Sheeting, superior quality, 10-4 wide, at $1 per yard, would be cheap at 1,25; also, bargains in Pillow-Case Linen;
Crepe Veils in all qualities and sizes; also, a large assortment of Crepe Collars at about half of their value;
Mourning Collars and Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, and Gloves;
Linen Lap Robes at $1, 1,25, 2 and 2,50 worth 25 per cent. more;
Linen Drillings at 12½, 16¾, 20 and 25c, all very cheap;
All kinds of goods for Boys' and Men's wear—the cheapest yet offered;
Furnishing Goods for gentleman in great variety at low prices;
Note Paper in boxes—twenty four sheets of paper and twenty-four Envelopes—at 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40c., and up to $1 per box.
Bleached, Unbleached, Blue, Brown, and Turkey Red Knitting Cotton;
White Matting at 20, 25, 30 and 35c. per yard;
Red-check Matting at 25, 30, 35 and 40c. per yard
Fancy Matting at 30 and 40c. per yard worth 50c—we now offer the cheapest Matting of the season;
Carpets, Oil-cloths, Rugs, Mats, Hassocks, Window Shades—all very cheap—it will pay you well to examine this stock before making your purchases elsewhere;
Nottingham Laces for curtains at 15, 16¾, 20, 25 and up to $1 per yard;
Marseilles Quilts at $3,50 and $5, reduced from $6, and 8;
Ready Made Dresses for Ladies—in this line we show the largest, best assorted, and cheapest stock in this city;
Ladies' Garments—such as Night Gowns, Chemises, Dressing Sacques, Drawers, Skirts, and Aprons—in great variety, and at very low prices;
Hammocks—large size and good quality;
Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts and Bustles, of the latest styles;
Trunks, Bags, Satchels, Lunch Baskets, Shawl Straps, Trunk Straps—all at low prices;
Ruffling and Ruffles in endless variety at the lowest prices;
Hamburg Edgings at 5, 6¼, 8½, 10, 13½, 15, 20, 25c., and up to $1,25 per yard—these goods are thirty per cent. below regular prices;
Table Covers in great variety—some as low as $1 for all wool cover;
Piano Covers—a large assortment—some as low as $3,50;
Sash and Trimming Ribbon—the largest assortment at the lowest prices in the State;
Colored Trimming Laces at 5c. worth 25. per yard;
Everlasting Embroidery Trimming at 50c. for a piece of 12 yards worth 10c a yard, and no mistake;
Real Thread Bobbin Edging 25c for a piece of 18 yards worth 5c a yard;
Colored Linen Embroidery for dresses at 5 worth 15c. per yard, at 25c worth 50c;
Sewing Machine Oil in large bottles at 10c;
Also Sewing Machine Needles for all of the leading machines at 4c.; Singer Machine Needles, 5c.;
Clark's and Coats's Spool-cotton;
All kinds of Linen-collars and Cuffs for ladies and gentlemen;
SHIRTS of our own manufacture, real Wamsutta cotton and pure Irish linen, at $1; have only to be laundried before using;
Sheetings, and Shirtings, and thousands of other articles, to be sold at reduced prices.

You can find all that you want at our store, and at the lowest prices; so you can avoid shopping around to supply your wants. We have but one price, and that the lowest.

Goods sent by express C. O. D., or upon the receipt of the cash or its equivalent. Parties ordering goods to be sent by mail will please enclose sufficient to pay the postage.

LEVY BROTHERS',
1017 and 1019 Main street,
aug 1. RICHMOND, VA.

HILLSBORO MILITARY ACADEMY.
HILLSBORO, N. C.

THE FALL SESSION of this
CLASSICAL & MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.
Commences July 23rd 1877.
For circulars apply to the Principals.
HAMILTON & MORSON.
May 30. tf.

For Sale or Rent.

A VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT, situated on the corner of Queen and Wake streets in the town of Hillsboro; containing eight rooms, all necessary outhouses and stables. A good well of water and fine garden on the premises.
For terms apply to
ISRAEL TURNER,
Or A. W. GRAHAM.
August 1, 3m.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Farm and Road Wagons,
FARMERS FRIEND PLOWS,
OLIVERS CHILLED PLOWS,
YOUNG AMERICA
Corn & Cob Mills,
Indispensible to every feeder of Stock.
METAL LINED
CUCUMBER WOOD PUMPS.
PATENT WELL FIXTURES.
The Celebrated
HORIZONTAL CHURN.
Circulars and Price lists of this Churn sent to any address.

Magic Cockle Screens,
The only implement which will take the Partridge Pea, and Cockle out of Wheat,
Smith's Patent Straw Cutters,
Plow Castings.
For all the leading Plows, in use. Smooth, tough, and well fitting.
Liberal Terms &c. to the Trade.
Catalogues promptly mailed.
TOBACCO FACTORY FIXTURES.
We make Tobacco Shapes, Billets, Bands, Tins, Plates &c. &c., in the best manner and fully warrant all our work.
Correspondence solicited, and estimates for work promptly furnished.
H. M. SMITH & CO.
P. O. Box 8 Richmond, Va.
Nov. 22.

CALL AT THE
DURHAM
HARDWARE STORE,
AND
SECURE BARGAINS!!

HAVING secured a FIRST CLASS TIN & SHEET IRON WORKMAN, I am now prepared to do all kinds of work in that line at the following low prices:
Tobacco Shapes, all sizes, 1 XX, or 2 cross Tin, 40 cents each.
Tin Roofing 8 cents per square foot.
Guttering 16 2-3 cents running foot.
Flue Sheet Iron in bundles 6 cts per lb.
Flue Sheet Iron Pipe 8 cents per lb.
Old North State Cooking Stove No. 10, $40; 9, $30; 8, $26; 7, $23; 6, $18, complete, with 30 pieces Furniture, and every STOVE warranted to give entire satisfaction
I am sole agent for PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL, will burn in any lamp, and is absolutely safe. LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, WICKS and a full line of
Hardware
At
C. A. Hart's,
may 23. Main Street, Durham, N. C.

H. MAHLER,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Gold and Silver Ware,
MASONIC JEWELS,
HAIR JEWELRY,
WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c.
Watch Repairing and Engraving promptly executed.
Seals, etc., made to order.
RALEIGH, N. C.
march 28 Opposite the Market Place.

Thomas C. Hayes,
Boot and Shoe Maker.
Will be found at the old Telegraph Office, one door West of Blackwood's Store.
WHERE he is prepared to serve his friends and customers in his proverbially faithful and good style.
Call and see me. I will suit all in style and PRICE.
BARTER taken for work at market prices.
Give me a trial, as I wish to LIVE and let LIVE.
June 6th 3m.

John H. Tyler & Co,
Successors to
MITCHELL AND TYLER.
1005 Main Street,
RICHMOND, VA.
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Plated Ware.
GOLD AND SILVER SPECTACLES.
WATCHES REPAIRED in the best manner.
HAIR JEWELRY MADE TO ORDER.
Prompt attention paid to Orders by mail or otherwise. Oct. 11y.

A. W. GRAHAM,
Attorney at Law,
HILLSBORO, N. C.
PRACTICES in the counties of Orange, Alamance, Person, Chatham and Granville. Claims collected in any part of the State.

Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY.....AUG. 8 1877.

THE RECODRER.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY

J. D. CAMERON.

At $1 50 per annum, or 75c. for six months—in variably in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at $1 a square for the first insertion and 50 cents a square for each additional week. Ten lines or less make a square.

TERMS BY SPECIAL CONTRACT:

1 square	3 months	$5	6 months	$9	12 months	$15
2 "	3 "	$7	"	$10	6 "	$18	12 "	$25
"	3 "	$13	6 "	$20	12 "	$30
Half column	3 months	$30	6 mo.	$50	12 mo.	$65
column	3 months	$50	6 mo.	$70	12 mo.	$100

TOBACCO SWEATING.

To those who retain their crops of tobacco for the sweat, we would suggest that the present time is a critical period with it. If the heads of the cases are not sufficiently open to allow of the escape of the surplus steam which collects from the heated mass, it is important to pry out a board from either end of the box, to see exactly how the tobacco is affected; if the ends of the butts are found wet or slipbery, leave the board off; but if the ends are comparatively dry the danger of rotting has passed, and the board may be replaced and nailed up.

Care must be exercised in not otherwise disturbing the tobacco, since its sweating may be checked by opening the case othter than I have indicated above. One great difficulty with tobacco is that it does not sweat enough, and poorly sweated tobacco is indeed poor stuff. It is far preferable that it should be over-sweated rather than to be insufficiently sweated.

Where the leaf is found not to be sweating sufficiently, it is desirable to pile up the cases as compactly as possible on their sides, two or three tiers high, covering them with warm blankets, old carpets, and the like, to induce and retain a warmer atmostphere in proximity with the cases, thus increasing the sweat, or inducing a continuance of it. If a warm, close room, exposed to the intense rays of the summer sun can be secured, with a flat and even a black roof, all the better; to such a room remove all cases that fail to take on a sufficent sweat. With these precaution, if the tobacco is in good condition, and a properly matured crop, there is little danger but what the proper sweat will be finally secured.

Several years the crop appeared to lack some element or quality to insure a good sweat. This was especially true of 1865, and of 1870 and 1874. Tobacco grown in those years was of a peculiar quality, and when sweated would either take sweat too heavily, or in a large minority of cases would only give a trifling sweat, at the same time emitting an extremely offensive smell. This tobacco was of really of but little value, owing either to unfavorable conditions of the crop consequent upon some peculiarity of the season, or a failure to mature the crop in the field.—*American Cultivator.*

TURNIP CULTURE.

Among all our various roots cultivated for the table or for the purpose of feeding animals, there is none so easily and cheaply raised as the turnip. It is true that it does not contain as much nutriment as the beet, carrot or parsnip, but when we take into consideration its productiveness and adaptation to different soils and climates, we are compelled to admit its great value, and place it in the front rank of root crops. In Europe, and especially in Great Britain, turnips rank among the indispensable adjuncts of every farm. No man who raises stock would think of omitting to cultivate a goodly quantity of beets and turnips. Corn, to some extent, has filled the place of root crops in our agricultural system, but it cannot, and never will, do it fully, any more than the locomotive can wholly supersede the use of horses in hauling the products of our farms to market. Hay, grain and corn-fodder are all well enough in their way for keeping or fattening farm stock, but there is still a place for the roots, and when our farmers learn to value these more, we shall not hear of poor half starved and sickly animals which come loss from scarcity of food than from feeding that which is dry and indigestible.

A straw stack with plenty of turnips will go a great way in carrying cattle through the winter, and who among our farmers can say he is too poor to provide such food in abundance? There are certainly many who are too lazy and improvident, and next winter and spring the proofs of the fact will stalk about on four legs in their barn yards in misery, and a disgrace to their owners and keepers.

It is not too late to sow ruta bagas upon land in good tilth, but there is plenty of time to prepare land for the latter varieties. There is always plenty of unoccupied land on the farm for late turnips, for the wheat, rye or oat stubble may be ploughed under, and by giving the land a light top dressing of manure, it will be ready for turnip seed. "Twenty-fifth of July, wet or dry," have your turnip seed in the ground, and if the land is passably good, a fair or large yield is pretty sure to reward your labors. We would also suggest that you sow a little more ground to turnips than you may think actually necessary to produce the number of bushels desired, for it sometimes happens that a portion of the plants will be eaten up by insects, or the dry weather or early frosts may interfere with the perfect development of the roots, and even if all goes right, who ever heard of a farmer having any too many roots at the time grass starts in the spring?

POINTS OF A GOOD COW.

In judging of the points of a good cow, Professor Tanner says: "The udder should be capacious, extending well behind the legs, and also forward along the belly; the coat should be thin, with soft skin, and show considerable decrease in size after the cow is milked. The teats should be placed well apart from each other and not cramped together, for this indicates a want of sympathy in the udder. The udder may appear large and yet be of puneleshy, rather than capacious.—Especial attention is desirable to the mellowness of the skin, and more particular if the animal is poor. The milk vein is a sure indication of the quantity of blood supplied, and for all practical purposes, may be taken as a guide."

One fault which many dairymen make in judging of the comparative value of cows is that they too often take the yield of the cow during the first two or three weeks after the calf goes off as the data by which the comparison is ins ituted; this is at best very uncertain and often very deceptive. Among our own cows, our best one is not the one which makes the most butter just after her calf has been sold, but she is one which never goes dry unless purposely made so. Our other cows will, at the period named above, make a greater number of pounds per week, but in the sum total of the year's work Grace takes the lead. That which is true in our own small dairy is equally applicable in larger ones, and shows a good quality which is peculiarly the strong point of our Alderneys.

HOW TO CAN PEACHES.

Select perfect fruit just ripe, peel, and to every pound of fruit use one quarter of a pound of white sugar. Mix the sugar with a little water and let it come to a boil for fifteen minutes to form a syrup. We use glass cans; put in the peaches and fill up with the syrup not quite full. Place in a kettle of cold water, the bottom resting on pieces of wood to prevent the glass from coming in contact with the bottom of the hot kettle. Gradually fetch to a boil, having the water up to the neck of the can. Boil twenty minutes, then fill the can with hot syrup, and seal up while the steam issues from the can. See that the rubber is on properly. They will keep well.

Good farming begins and ends with good pasture. It should be the chosen spot above all others. In looking into all its ramifications, the growth and the fattening of animals, the production of milk, butter, cheese, etc; imperatively demand improved pastures. How soon this outlay of labor its returned in feed, and which may be made perpetual by plowing in the green-sward every five years. This is an important subject, second to none, saving that of breadstuffs and is entitled to the immediate attention of every farmer in the land.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

Where Advertising Contracts can be made.

N. F. BURNHAM'S 1874'

WATER-WHEEL

IS declared the "STANDARD TURBINE," by over 650 persons who use it. Prices reduced New pamphlet, free. N. F. BURNHAM, York, Pa.

THE CRUCIAL TEST of the value of a medicine is time. Does experience confirm the claims put forth in its favor at the outset? is the grand question. Apply this criterion, so simple, yet so searching, to TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT.

How has it won? What has been its history? How does it stand to-day?

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient

is a household name throughout the United States. It is administered as a specific, and with success, in dyspepsia, sick headache, nervous debility, liver complaints, bilious remittents, bowel complaints (especially constipation), rheumatism, gout, gravel, ranses, the complaints peculiar to the maternal sex, and all types of inflammation. So mild is it in its operation that it can be given with perfect safety to the feeblest child; and so agreeable is it to the taste, so refreshing to the palate, that children never refuse to take it. For sale by all druggists.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H HALLETT & CO. Portland Maine.

---

25 EXTRA FINE MIXED CARDS, with name 10 cents, post-paid. L JONES & Co Nassau, N. Y.

$5 to 20 per day at home. Sample worth $5 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

$55 to $77 A Week to Agents. $10 OUTFIT FREE. P. O. VICKERY. Augusta, Maine.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

OIL OF SASSAFRAS,

Of prime quality, bought in any quantity, for cash on delivery, free of brokerage, commissions, or storage expenses, by

DODGE & OLCOTT,

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF

Drugs, Essential Oils, &c.

88 William St., New York.

Grace's Celebrated Salve.

Is a vegetable preparation for the cure of all sores cutaneous diseases and eruptions generally. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, 86 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Price by mail 30 cents.

TUTT'S PILLS

A Noted Divine says

They are worth their weight in gold.

READ WHAT HE SAYS:

DR. TUTT:—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation, and Piles. Last spring your pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.

REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE SICK HEADACHE.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE DYSPEPSIA.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE CONSTIPATION

TUTT'S PILLS CURE PILES.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE FEVER AND AGUE.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE BILIOUS COLIC

TUTT'S PILLS CURE KIDNEY COMPLAINT.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE TORPID LIVER

Dr. Tutt has been engaged in the practice of medicine thirty years, and for a long time was demonstrator of anatomy in the Medical College of Georgia, hence persons using his Pills have the guarantee that they are prepared on scientific principles, and are free from all quackery.

He has succeeded in combining in them the heretofore antagonistic qualities of a *strengthening, purgative, alterative tonic.*

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GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.
Le Charlotte	4.55 A. M.
" Air Line June'n	5.10 "
" Salisbury	7.30 "
" Greensboro	9.56 "
" Danville,	12.23 P. M.
" Dundee,	12.48 "
" Burkeville,	5.05 "
Ar. at Richmond,	7.45 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.
Leave Richmond,	7.50 A. M.
" Burkville	10.46 "
" Dundee,	2.55 P. M.
" Danville	3.50 "
" Greensboro	5.40 "
" Salisbury,	8.15 "
" Air-Line Jct.	10.25 "
Ar. at Charlotte.	10.37 "

STATIONS.	GOING EAST. MAIL.	GOING WEST. MAIL.
Leave Greensboro'	10.05 a. m.	Arr. 5.25pm
" Co. Shops	11.21 P M	Lv 4.15 "
Arr. at Raleigh	2.40p m	Ar. 12.30p m
Arr. at Goldsboro'	5.15 "	L've 10.10 am

NORTH WESTERN N. C. R. R.

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Leave Greensboro	5.20 p. m.
Arrive at Salem	8.00 a. m.
Leave Salem,	7.30 a. m.
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